

大鼠灌胃葡萄糖酸锌后尿液蛋白质组的变化

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摘要: 锌是维持生物体正常生理功能所必需的元素。本研究对大鼠灌胃 82mg/kg·d 葡萄糖酸锌 (相当于锌剂量 11.7mg/kg·d) 4 天, 对比分析了大鼠短期灌胃葡萄糖酸锌前后的尿液蛋白质组。许多差异蛋白被报道与锌有关, 比如粘蛋白-2 (MUC-2) (灌胃前是灌胃后的 14 倍, $p=0.005$)、转甲状腺素蛋白 (Transthyretin) (灌胃后是灌胃前的 3.9 倍, $p=0.0004$) 等。差异蛋白富集到的生物学过程 (例如细胞凋亡过程的调控、免疫系统过程等)、分子功能 (例如钙离子结合、铜离子结合、信号受体活性等)、KEGG 通路 (例如补体和凝血级联反应、PI3K-Akt 信号通路等) 显示出与锌的相关性。本研究从尿液蛋白质组学的角度探究锌对机体的整体影响, 有助于深入理解锌的生物学功能, 拓宽尿液蛋白质组学的应用潜力。

关键词: 锌; 尿液; 蛋白质组; 葡萄糖酸锌; 营养素; 矿物质元素。

Changes of urinary proteome in rats after intragastric administration of zinc gluconate

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Abstract: Zinc is an essential element for maintaining normal physiological function in living organisms. In this study, 82 mg/kg·d zinc gluconate (equivalent to 11.7 mg/kg·d zinc) was intragastrically administered to rats for 4 days, and the urine proteome of rats before and after short-term intragastric administration of zinc gluconate was compared and analyzed. Many differential proteins have been reported to be zinc related, such as mucin-2 (MUC-2) (14 times before compared with after gavage, $p = 0.005$) and transthyretin (3.9 times after gavage compared with before gavage, $p = 0.0004$). Biological processes enriched in differential proteins (e.g., regulation of apoptosis process, immune system process, etc.), molecular functions (e.g., calcium binding, copper binding, signaling receptor activity, etc.), KEGG pathways (e.g., complement and coagulation cascades, PI3K-Akt signaling pathway, etc.) showed correlation with zinc. In this study, we explore the overall effect of zinc on the body from the perspective of urine proteomics, which is helpful to deeply understand the biological function of zinc and broaden the application potential of urine proteomics.

Keywords: zinc; urine; proteome; zinc gluconate; nutrients; mineral elements.

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1 引言

锌在各种生理过程中起着至关重要的作用。锌是多种酶和转录因子的结构成分和催化、调节辅因子,参与细胞的DNA合成、蛋白质合成、增殖、成熟、死亡、免疫反应、抗氧化防御等生命过程^[1,2],同时在细胞间和细胞内通讯中作为调节和信号转导元件^[3]。

锌缺乏会导致各种健康问题,包括生长迟缓、免疫缺陷、性腺功能减退以及神经元和感觉功能障碍^[4],锌稳态异常也和癌症、糖尿病、抑郁症、威尔逊氏病、阿尔茨海默病等慢性疾病的发病有关^[5]。机体的锌稳态通过锌转运蛋白、金属硫蛋白等进行调节。

由于尿液不属于内环境,对比血浆,尿液不存在稳态的机制,能够积累机体生理状态的早期变化,更敏感地反映出机体变化情况,是下一代生物标志物的来源^[6]。尿液中的蛋白质包含丰富的信息,可以反映出机体不同系统、不同器官产生的微小变化。本实验室之前报道过,尿液蛋白质组能够较为系统、全面地反映蔗糖酸镁摄入对机体产生的影响,有潜力为临床营养学研究和实践提供线索^[7]。

虽然锌的生理功能已经被广泛研究,但至今为止,还没有从尿液蛋白质组的角度探究锌元素对机体整体影响的研究。本研究选择了葡萄糖酸锌作为研究对象的补剂。葡萄糖酸锌是一种有机锌补剂,对胃黏膜刺激小,在体内易被人体吸收,且吸收率高,溶解性好,广泛应用于保健品、医药和食品中。

本研究旨在探究大鼠在摄入葡萄糖酸锌后尿液蛋白质组的变化,希望能够深化对锌的生理功能的理解,为营养学研究提供新的视角和新的线索,有助于更科学地对人体健康和微量元素的膳食调节进行指导。

2 材料与方法

2.1 实验材料

2.1.1 实验耗材

5ml 无菌注射器(BD公司)、灌胃针(16号,80mm,弯针)、1.5ml/2ml 离心管(美国Axygen公司)、50ml/15ml 离心管(美国Corning公司)、96孔细胞培养板(美国Corning公司)、10kD 滤器(美国Pall公司)、Oasis HLB 固相萃取柱(美国Waters公司)、1ml/200ul/20ul 移液枪头(美国Axygen公司)、BCA 试剂盒(美国Thermo Fisher Scientific公司)、高pH 反向肽分离试剂盒(美国Thermo Fisher Scientific公司)、iRT (indexed retention time, 英国BioGnosis公司)。

2.1.2 实验仪器

大鼠代谢笼(北京佳源兴业科技有限公司)、冷冻高速离心机(美国Thermo Fisher Scientific公司)、真空浓缩仪(美国Thermo Fisher Scientific公司)、DK-S22 电热恒温水浴锅(上海精宏实验设备有限公司)、全波长多功能酶标仪(德国BMG Labtech公司)、振荡器(美国Thermo Fisher Scientific公司)、TS100 恒温混匀仪(杭州瑞诚仪器有限公司)、电子天平(瑞士METTLER TOLEDO公司)、-80℃超低温冷冻冰箱(美国Thermo Fisher Scientific公司)、EASY-nLC1200 超高效液相色谱(美国Thermo Fisher Scientific公司)、Orbitrap Fusion Lumos Tribird 质谱仪(美国Thermo Fisher Scientific公司)。

2.1.3 实验试剂

葡萄糖酸锌(Zinc gluconate)购于上海源叶生物科技有限公司,CAS号4468-02-4,分子式C₁₂H₂₂ZnO₁₄,纯度98%以上。多糖铁复合物胶囊(国药准字H20030033)由上海医药集团青岛国风药业股份有限公司生产。此外,还使用了胰酶Trypsin Golden(美国Promega公司)、二硫苏糖醇DTT(德国Sigma公司)、碘乙酰胺IAA(德国Sigma公司)、碳酸氢铵NH₄HC0₃(德国Sigma公司)、尿素Urea(德国Sigma公司)、纯净水(中国娃哈哈公司)、质谱级甲醇(美国Thermo Fisher Scientific公司)、质谱级乙腈(美国Thermo Fisher

Scientific 公司)、质谱级纯水(美国 Thermo Fisher Scientific 公司)、Tris-Base(美国 Promega 公司)、硫脲 Throurea(德国 Sigma 公司)等试剂。

2.1.4 分析软件

Proteome Discoverer(Version 2.1, 美国 Thermo Fisher Scientific 公司)、Spectronaut Pulsar(英国 Biognosys 公司)、Ingenuity Pathway Analysis(德国 Qiagen 公司); R studio (Version 1.2.5001); Xftp 7; Xshell 7。

2.2 实验方法

2.2.1 动物模型建立

本研究使用 17 周龄大鼠进行研究, 尽量减少灌胃期间生长发育带来的影响。健康 SD (Sprague Dawley) 9 周龄雄性大鼠 (250 ± 20 g) 5 只, 购于北京维通利华实验动物技术有限公司。大鼠在标准环境中(室温(22 ± 2) $^{\circ}\text{C}$, 湿度 65%-70%)饲养 8 周后, 体重达到 500-600g, 开始实验, 一切实验操作遵循北京师范大学生命科学院伦理委员会的审查和批准。

膳食营养素的可耐受最高摄入量(UL, tolerable upper intake levels):指某一生理阶段和性别人群, 几乎对所有个体健康都无任何副作用和危险的平均每日营养素最高摄入量。推荐摄入量(recommended nutrient intakes, RNI), 指可满足某一特定年龄、性别、生理状况群体 97-98%个体需要量的摄入水平。

根据中国居民膳食指南, 锌的可耐受最高摄入量(UL)为 $40\text{mg}/\text{d}$ ^[8], 人的可耐受最高摄入量按照体表面积和体重换算成大鼠的剂量约等于 $3.6\text{mg}/\text{kg} \cdot \text{d}$, 即葡萄糖酸锌 $25.3\text{mg}/\text{kg} \cdot \text{d}$ 。本研究中, 大鼠灌胃锌剂量为 $11.7\text{mg}/\text{kg} \cdot \text{d}$, 葡萄糖酸锌的剂量为 $82\text{mg}/\text{kg} \cdot \text{d}$, 是可耐受最高摄入量的 3 倍。将 4.2g 葡萄糖酸锌溶解于 500ml 无菌水中, 配置成灌胃溶液。正常饲养一周后, 每只大鼠每天灌胃 5ml 葡萄糖酸锌溶液, 每天灌胃 1 次, 连续灌胃 4 天, 建立高锌模型。灌胃第一天记为 Zn-D1, 以此类推。在灌胃前和灌胃后分别设置取样时间点, 进行自身前后对照, 灌胃前一天收集的样本为对照组, 记为 Zn-D0, 样本编号为 36-40, 灌胃第 4 天收集的样本为实验组, 记为 Zn-D4, 样本编号为 46-50。

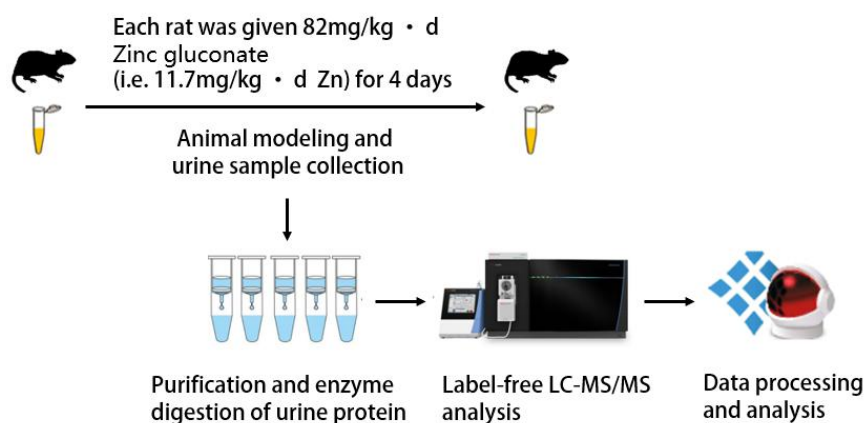


图 1 研究方法与技术路线

2.2.2 尿液样本收集

在开始灌胃矿物质补剂前一天(D0)和灌胃矿物质补剂 4 天后(D4), 将每只大鼠在同一时间单独放入代谢笼中, 禁食禁水 12h, 过夜收取尿液, 尿液样本收集后置于 -80°C 冰箱暂存备用。

2.2.3 尿液样本处理

取出 2ml 尿样解冻, 4°C , $12000 \times g$ 条件下离心 30 分钟, 去除细胞碎片, 取上清液加

入 1M 二硫苏糖醇 (Dithiothreitol, DTT, Sigma) 贮液 40ul, 达到 DTT 的工作浓度 20mM, 混匀后金属浴 37℃加热 60 分钟, 晾凉至室温后, 加入碘乙酰胺(Iodoacetamide, IAA, Sigma) 贮液 100ul, 达到 IAM 的工作浓度, 混匀后常温避光反应 45 分钟。反应结束后, 将样本转移至新的离心管中, 与三倍体积的预冷无水乙醇充分混合, 置于-20℃冰箱中 24 小时沉淀蛋白。沉淀结束, 4℃, 10000×g 条件下离心 30 分钟, 弃去上清, 干燥蛋白沉淀, 向蛋白沉淀中加入 200ul 20mM Tris 溶液复溶。复溶后的样品离心后保留上清液, 采用 Bradford 法测定蛋白质浓度。使用滤器辅助样品制备 (FASP) 的方法, 将尿蛋白提取液加入 10kD 超滤管 (Pall, Port Washington, NY, USA) 的滤膜上, 分别加入 20mM Tris 溶液洗涤三次, 加入 30mM Tris 溶液重溶蛋白, 每个样品按比例 (尿蛋白: 胰酶=50: 1) 加入胰蛋白酶 (Trypsin Gold, Mass Spec Grade, Promega, Fitchburg, WI, USA) 进行消化, 37℃孵育 16 小时, 酶解后的滤液即为多肽混合液。收集到的多肽混合液通过 Oasis HLB 固相萃取柱进行除盐处理后真空干燥, 置于-80℃保存。加入 30 微升 0.1%甲酸水将冻干多肽粉末复溶后, 使用 BCA 试剂盒对肽段浓度进行测定, 将肽段浓度稀释至 0.5 μg/μL, 每个样本取出 4 微升作为 mix 样本。

2.2.4 LC-MS/MS 串联质谱分析

所有鉴定样品以样品:iRT 为 20:1 的体积比例加入稀释 100 倍的 iRT 标准液, 统一保留时间。对所有样本进行数据非依赖性采集 (DIA), 每个样本重复 3 次, 每隔 10 针插入 1 针 mix 样本作为质量控制。将 1ug 样本使用 EASY-nLC1200 液相色谱分离 (洗脱时间: 90min, 梯度: 流动相 A: 0.1%甲酸、流动相 B: 80%乙腈), 洗脱下来的肽段进入 Orbitrap Fusion Lumos Tribird 质谱仪分析, 生成样品对应的 raw 文件。

2.2.5 数据处理和分析

将 DIA 模式下采集的 raw 文件导入 Spectronaut 软件分析, 高度可信蛋白标准为肽段 q value<0.01, 应用峰面积定量法对二级肽段所有碎片离子峰面积进行蛋白定量, 自动归一化处理。

保留含有两个或以上特异肽段的蛋白, 将缺失值替换成 0, 计算各个样本鉴定到的不同蛋白含量, 将大鼠灌胃矿物质补剂前的样本与灌胃矿物质补剂 4 天后的样本进行比较, 筛选差异蛋白。

利用悟空平台 (<https://omicsolution.org/wkomics/main/>) 进行非监督聚类分析 (HCA)、主成分分析 (PCA)、OPLS-DA 分析。使用 DAVID 数据库 (<https://david.ncifcrf.gov/>) 进行差异蛋白功能富集分析, 得到生物学过程、细胞定位和分子功能 3 个方面的结果。基于 Pubmed 数据库 (<https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/>) 对差异蛋白和相关通路进行搜索。使用 STRING 数据库进行蛋白互作网络分析 (<https://cn.string-db.org/>)。

3 结果与讨论

3.1 差异蛋白分析

将缺失值替换成 0, 将大鼠灌胃前样本与灌胃第 4 天样本进行比较, 筛选出 112 个差异蛋白。筛选差异蛋白条件是: T 检验分析 P 值<0.05, Fold change (FC)>1.5 或<0.67。有 5 个差异蛋白的序列号未在 Uniprot 中查询到, 可能是条目已被删除或合并。

利用 Uniprot 数据库, 将 Protein Accessions 输入搜索框, 下载蛋白质的名称功能、GO 分析结果。利用 PubMed 数据库对差异蛋白进行蛋白功能的分析和文献检索, 逐一详细分析差异蛋白与锌的关系。具体方法为: 将差异蛋白质的蛋白质名称和锌一同输入 Pubmed 搜索框, 搜索范围为标题/摘要, 例如, “zinc[Title/Abstract] AND Protein [Title/Abstract]”。然后阅读文献, 确认差异蛋白质与锌之间的关系。将 107 个差异蛋白和相关文献列在表 1 中。

表 1 Zn-D0 组和 Zn-D4 组比较分析的差异蛋白 (P 值<0.05, FC>1.5 或<0.67)

Uniprot Accessions	Gene Names	FC	P	Related to zinc
Q9QZK9	Dnase2b Dlad	0.0506	5E-04	[10,9]
Q62635	Muc2	0.071	0.005	[12,11]
Q6VPP3	Clca4 Clca6 Prp3	0.4802	0.041	
P00507	Got2 Maat	0.6139	0.03	[13]
F1LQU8	Prss30	1.5103	0.045	
P10247	Cd74	1.5134	0.022	[14]
G3V928	Lrp1	1.5187	0.05	
Q9WUC4	Atox1 Rah1	1.5274	0.007	[15]
P32038	Cfd Adn Df	1.5277	0.032	
P20611	Acp2	1.551	0.04	[16]
Q4QQW8	Plbd2 RDCR-0918-3	1.5535	0.014	
D3ZUD8	Tm9sf3	1.5539	0.009	
A0A0G2KA90	Dsc1	1.572	0.044	
Q5XI77	Anxa11 rCG_39189	1.5788	0.049	[17]
Q8K4G9	Nphs2	1.5907	0.003	
B5DF65	Blvrb	1.5917	0.036	[18]
Q66HT1	Aldob	1.5929	0.032	
P61972	Nutf2 Ntf2	1.5941	0.022	
Q05030	Pdgfrb Pdgfr Pdgfr1	1.5978	0.014	
A0A0H2UHY8	Aspa	1.6	0.048	[19]
B2RZB5	Chmp2a	1.6007	0.022	
A0A0H2UHL7	Il1r2	1.6023	0.018	[20]
P62815	Atp6v1b2 Atp6b2 Vat2	1.627	0.048	[21]
O08557	Ddah1 Ddah	1.627	0.04	[22]
G3V7W1	Pdcd6 Alg2	1.6292	0.032	
A0A0G2KAJ7	Col12a1	1.633	0.038	
A0A0G2JSK5	Itgb1	1.6443	0.034	
Q641Z7	Smpdl3a Asml3a	1.6488	0.039	
F1M4J1	LOC100294508	1.6561	0.043	
P07897	Acan Agc Agc1	1.6661	0.029	
G3V6T7	Pdia4	1.6706	0.005	[23]
Q01460	Ctbs Ctb	1.672	0.019	[24]
P97710	Sirpa Bit Mfr Ptpns1 Shps1 Sirp	1.6735	0.044	
P29975	Aqp1 Chip28	1.6756	0.019	[25]
Q5PPG2	Lgmn	1.6794	0.029	
Q5BJU0	Rras2	1.6818	0.021	[26]
D3ZUR5	Slurp2 RGD1308195	1.6849	0.03	
D3ZUM4	Glb1	1.6871	0.022	
Q80WF4	Tmem132a Gbp Hspa5bp1	1.6875	0.015	
Q9QYU4	Crym	1.6945	0.028	
P13852	Prnp Prn Prp	1.7001	0.008	[27]

D3ZAN2	Cdhr2	1.7042	0.028	[28]
D4A4S5	Folr2	1.7067	0.024	[29]
A2IBE0	Car14 Ca14 rCG_52058	1.7073	0.024	[30]
Q641Z8	Pef1	1.7094	0.012	
D3ZV56	Rnf150	1.7113	0.037	[31]
A0A0G2JXZ9	Ptprij	1.7196	0.04	[32]
P20760	Igg-2a	1.7246	0.017	[33]
G3V6A6	Chmp1b2	1.7278	0.016	
Q9QZK8	Dnase2 Dnase2a Dnl2	1.7285	0.02	[10,9]
P27590	Umod	1.7326	0.009	[34]
A0A0H2UI19	F12	1.7398	0.037	[35]
F1LZJ4	Hyi RGD1561416	1.7494	0.039	
Q5I0D5	Lhpp	1.7629	0.017	
Q63772	Gas6	1.7648	0.036	
Q9R066	Cxadr Car	1.7656	0.015	
G3V8M6	Folr1	1.771	0.047	[29]
D3ZET1	Nectin4 Pvr14	1.7813	0.024	
A0A0G2JYC4	LOC100361907 Cfh LOC100364175	1.782	0.028	[37,36]
D3ZCG9	Itga3 ITGA3	1.7927	0.036	
Q642B4	Clec14a	1.7944	0.028	
Q9QYL8	Lypla2	1.8004	0.02	
A0A0G2K7Y0	Cr1l Cd46	1.8118	0.024	[38]
B0BMY7	Twf2 LOC684352	1.824	0.014	
D3ZXY4	Aldh8a1 LOC683474	1.825	0.04	[39]
Q5U362	Anxa4	1.8369	0.01	[40,17]
A0A0A0MXX5	Bdh2	1.8479	0.034	
B2GUV5	Atp6v1g1 rCG_55259	1.8597	0.044	[21]
G3V6D9	Nherf2 Slc9a3r2	1.8675	0.028	[41]
Q99MH3	Hamp Hepc	1.8785	0.019	[42]
G3V843	F2	1.8956	2E-04	[43]
P84039	Enpp5	1.9142	0.034	
Q6AYS7	Acy1a Acy1	1.9179	0.022	[44]
G3V647	Pdxk	1.9439	0.001	[46,45]
P38438	Tgfbr2	1.9797	0.024	[47]
P14668	Anxa5 Anx5	2.0246	0.025	[40]
A0A0G2JYP3	Rbm12b	2.0448	0.047	
Q75NI5	Cdh15 rCG_51596	2.052	0.036	[28]
P85971	Pgls	2.0661	0.03	
A0A0G2K676	Chia	2.0755	0.041	
P23606	Tgm1	2.1635	0.02	
F1LPT7	Chmp4c	2.1714	0.027	
A0A0G2K3Y5	Csf1r	2.2031	0.002	[48]
G3V9J1	Mug2	2.2639	0.011	
D3ZGN2	Cpne5	2.2899	2E-04	

C0JPT7	Flna	2.3252	3E-05	[49]
F1M7X4	ErbB4	2.4418	0.019	
P34900	Sdc2 Hspg1 Synd2	2.4541	0.043	
Q4QQV8	Chmp5	2.455	0.03	
F1M957	Vwf	2.5633	0.007	[50]
P81155	Vdac2	2.5944	0.036	[51]
P62749	Hpcal1	2.6987	0.048	
D4A1G1	Acyp2	2.794	0.006	
G3V7L8	Atp6v1e1	3.3257	0.002	[53,52]
P39069	Ak1	3.3922	0.015	[54]
P55280	Cdh6 Kcad	3.6041	0.029	[28]
Q07008	Notch1	3.7666	0.045	[55,52]
Q64361	Lxn	3.855	0.021	
P08721	Spp1 2b7 Spp-1	3.9115	0.038	[56]
P02767	Ttr Tt	3.9473	4E-04	[57]
D3ZCA0	Plpbp PROSC Prosc	4.5092	0.006	[46,45]
G3V8P3	Celsr2	6.5915	0.046	[28]
P46844	Blvra Blvr	6.8089	0.041	[58]
P23928	Cryab	7.7838	0.026	[60,59]
D3ZGP2	Edar	∞	0.045	[61]
D4A6P1	Sez6l2	∞	0.049	[63,62]
Q5U2U2	Crkl	∞	0.034	

根据 Uniprot 分析结果，许多差异蛋白具有与锌离子结合的功能，包括酸性鞘磷脂酶样磷酸二酯酶 3a (Acid sphingomyelinase-like phosphodiesterase 3a)、膜结合碳酸酐酶 14 (Membrane-bound carbonic anhydrase 14)、外切核苷酸焦磷酸酶/磷酸二酯酶家族成员 5 (Ectonucleotide pyrophosphatase/phosphodiesterase family member 5, E-NPP 5)、胆绿素还原酶 A (Biliverdin reductase A, BVR A)。铁调素 (FC=1.9, p=0.019) 参与的生物学过程包括对锌离子的反应。锌可能参与铁调素产生的调节^[42]。

锌是许多蛋白质（比如多种酶和转录因子）的结构成分，也是一些差异蛋白的调节辅因子，调节蛋白质的活性。例如，二甲基精氨酸二甲基氨基水解酶 1 (Dimethylarginine dimethylaminohydrolase 1, DDAH-1) 受锌离子抑制。缺锌大鼠海马体中二甲基精氨酸二甲基氨基水解酶 1 下调^[22]。

满足 $p < 0.01$ 的有 20 个差异蛋白，其中的大部分蛋白质被报道与锌相关。

脱氧核糖核酸酶-2-β 的 FC 为 0.05, p 值为 0.0005, 脱氧核糖核酸酶 II 通过细胞凋亡过程中发生的细胞内酸化激活，锌抑制与细胞凋亡相关的细胞内酸化，从而抑制脱氧核糖核酸酶 II^[10]。粘蛋白-2 (MUC-2) 的 FC 为 0.07, p 值为 0.005。高锌饮食母体的后代空肠中的 MUC2 丰度增加^[12]。

主要朊蛋白 (PrP) (FC=1.7, p=0.008) 可能参与神经元锌稳态^[27]。转甲状腺素蛋白 (Transthyretin) (FC=3.9, p=0.0004) 与锌之间存在相互关系^[57]。

磷酸吡哆醛稳态蛋白 (Pyridoxal phosphate homeostasis protein) 的 FC 为 4.5, p 值为 0.006。吡哆醛激酶 (Pyridoxal kinase) 的 FC 为 1.9, p 值为 0.001。在生理浓度下，锌刺激吡哆醛激酶的活性，促进磷酸吡哆醛的形成^[46]。

癫痫发作相关 6 同源物样 2 (Seizure related 6 homolog like 2)、外胚层发育不良

-A 受体 (Ectodysplasin-A receptor)、Crk 样蛋白 (Crk-like protein) 共三个差异蛋白的 FC 是 ∞ ，即在灌胃前样本中没有检测到此蛋白，而在灌胃后样本中检测得到。根据文献，锌与癫痫发作后的神经元损伤和死亡有关^[62, 63]。基因 edar 与炎症相关，对氧化锌纳米颗粒 (ZnO NPs) 有特异性反应^[61]。由于篇幅有限，仅列举几个例子，差异蛋白以及相关文献详见表 1。

3.2 生物学通路分析

利用 DAVID 数据库对 112 个差异蛋白 (P 值<0.05，FC>1.5 或<0.67) 进行 Gene Ontology (GO) 分析，富集到 83 个生物学过程 (BP) (P 值<0.05)，如表 2 所示。

锌对于生殖系统的正常运作是必不可少的。差异蛋白富集到的生物学过程包括雄激素分解代谢过程、雌二醇分泌的正调节、对类固醇激素的反应等。锌对雄激素表达至关重要^[64]，雌二醇通过控制 ZnT 9 的表达来影响卵泡中的锌稳态^[65]。

摄入足够的锌可以降低患心血管疾病的风险，锌通过改善血液循环和减少动脉炎症在保持血管健康方面发挥着关键作用^[66]。差异蛋白富集到的生物学过程包括血液凝固、心脏发育、主动脉形态发生、心肌细胞增殖、血管生成的调节、血管内皮生长因子受体-2 信号通路、心脏循环等。

锌参与大脑神经信号的传递，帮助记忆、学习和认知功能^[1]。差异蛋白富集到的生物学过程包括突触囊泡管腔酸化、神经母细胞增殖的正调控、脑脊液分泌、雪旺细胞迁移的调控、神经嵴形成等。

锌参与免疫系统细胞的产生和调节，能够帮助伤口愈合^[67]。差异蛋白富集到的生物学过程包括参与炎症反应的细胞因子产生的调节、炎症反应、免疫系统过程、伤口愈合、吞噬作用的调控等。

锌可以保护细胞免受自由基的氧化损伤，减少氧化应激^[1]。差异蛋白富集到的生物学过程包括活性氧代谢过程的正调控、细胞对过氧化氢的反应等。

锌对于调节基因表达、DNA 代谢、染色质结构、细胞增殖、成熟、凋亡十分重要^[68]。差异蛋白富集到的生物学过程包括细胞凋亡过程的调控、细胞对生长因子刺激的反应、细胞死亡的调控、细胞凋亡过程、细胞增殖的调控、凋亡 DNA 片段化、参与细胞凋亡过程的半胱氨酸型内肽酶活性的调控、基因表达的调控等。

锌是许多蛋白质 (比如多种酶和转录因子) 的结构成分，参与碳水化合物、蛋白质、脂质的代谢，帮助营养吸收^[1]。差异蛋白富集到的生物学过程包括对有机物的反应、细胞氯离子稳态、细胞钠离子稳态、对维生素 D 的反应、天冬氨酸代谢过程、水稳态。

表 2 Zn-D0 组和 Zn-D4 组差异蛋白富集到的生物学过程 (BP) (P 值<0.05)

Term	Count	%	P-Value
collecting duct development	4	3.9	2.40E-06
blood coagulation	6	5.9	4.00E-05
cell adhesion	10	9.8	1.20E-04
cell migration	9	8.8	1.50E-04
positive regulation of ERK1 and ERK2 cascade	8	7.8	2.60E-04
negative regulation of apoptotic process	12	11.8	3.30E-04
positive regulation of protein kinase B signaling	7	6.9	4.80E-04
multicellular organism development	5	4.9	5.00E-04
homophilic cell adhesion via plasma membrane adhesion molecules	6	5.9	1.10E-03
heart development	8	7.8	1.40E-03
cellular phosphate ion homeostasis	3	2.9	1.60E-03

positive regulation of cell-substrate adhesion	4	3.9	1.80E-03
cellular response to growth factor stimulus	5	4.9	2.00E-03
response to organic substance	6	5.9	2.40E-03
cellular chloride ion homeostasis	3	2.9	2.90E-03
positive regulation of protein localization to plasma membrane	4	3.9	3.10E-03
positive regulation of cell migration	7	6.9	3.30E-03
synaptic vesicle lumen acidification	3	2.9	3.60E-03
aorta morphogenesis	3	2.9	4.10E-03
positive regulation of kinase activity	4	3.9	5.30E-03
phagocytosis	4	3.9	5.70E-03
cell-substrate adhesion	3	2.9	5.90E-03
cell-cell adhesion mediated by cadherin	3	2.9	7.00E-03
response to xenobiotic stimulus	9	8.8	7.10E-03
neuron migration	5	4.9	8.00E-03
negative regulation of cell proliferation	8	7.8	8.40E-03
cellular sodium ion homeostasis	3	2.9	9.30E-03
positive regulation of fibroblast proliferation	4	3.9	9.30E-03
negative regulation of cytokine production involved in inflammatory response	3	2.9	9.90E-03
positive regulation of protein tyrosine kinase activity	3	2.9	9.90E-03
negative regulation of collateral sprouting of intact axon in response to injury	2	2	1.00E-02
cellular response to folic acid	2	2	1.00E-02
inflammatory response	7	6.9	1.10E-02
response to calcium ion	4	3.9	1.20E-02
cardiac muscle cell proliferation	3	2.9	1.20E-02
response to vitamin D	3	2.9	1.30E-02
positive regulation of angiogenesis	5	4.9	1.30E-02
regulation of actin cytoskeleton organization	4	3.9	1.40E-02
negative regulation of cell death	4	3.9	1.40E-02
positive regulation of reactive oxygen species metabolic process	3	2.9	1.50E-02
immune system process	3	2.9	1.60E-02
positive regulation of neuroblast proliferation	3	2.9	2.00E-02
folic acid transport	2	2	2.00E-02
negative regulation of cell projection organization	2	2	2.00E-02
heterophilic cell-cell adhesion via plasma membrane cell adhesion molecules	3	2.9	2.10E-02
positive regulation of epithelial cell migration	3	2.9	2.20E-02
positive regulation of peptidyl-tyrosine phosphorylation	4	3.9	2.30E-02
Notch signaling pathway	4	3.9	2.30E-02
cellular response to hydrogen peroxide	4	3.9	2.40E-02
folic acid import into cell	2	2	2.50E-02
positive regulation of protein monoubiquitination	2	2	2.50E-02
protein localization to nuclear pore	2	2	2.50E-02
cerebrospinal fluid secretion	2	2	2.50E-02
androgen catabolic process	2	2	2.50E-02
positive regulation of chemokine production	3	2.9	2.70E-02

dendrite morphogenesis	3	2.9	2.80E-02
muscle organ development	3	2.9	2.90E-02
chitin catabolic process	2	2	3.00E-02
response to Thyroglobulin triiodothyronine	2	2	3.00E-02
vascular endothelial growth factor receptor-2 signaling pathway	2	2	3.00E-02
apoptotic process	7	6.9	3.10E-02
outflow tract morphogenesis	3	2.9	3.30E-02
enzyme linked receptor protein signaling pathway	2	2	3.50E-02
positive regulation of estradiol secretion	2	2	3.50E-02
urate biosynthetic process	2	2	3.50E-02
positive regulation of Schwann cell migration	2	2	3.50E-02
positive regulation of cell proliferation	8	7.8	3.70E-02
heart looping	3	2.9	3.80E-02
positive regulation of gene expression	8	7.8	3.90E-02
response to steroid hormone	3	2.9	3.90E-02
COPII vesicle coating	2	2	4.00E-02
positive regulation of cytokine-mediated signaling pathway	2	2	4.00E-02
aspartate metabolic process	2	2	4.00E-02
wound healing	4	3.9	4.00E-02
animal organ development	3	2.9	4.00E-02
negative regulation of cysteine-type endopeptidase activity involved in apoptotic process	3	2.9	4.10E-02
peptidyl-tyrosine phosphorylation	3	2.9	4.40E-02
neural crest formation	2	2	4.40E-02
water homeostasis	2	2	4.40E-02
negative regulation of biomineral tissue development	2	2	4.40E-02
positive regulation of phagocytosis	3	2.9	4.50E-02
positive regulation of protein phosphorylation	5	4.9	4.60E-02
apoptotic DNA fragmentation	2	2	4.90E-02

3.3 分子功能和 KEGG 通路分析

利用 DAVID 数据库对 112 个差异蛋白 (P 值<0.05, FC>1.5 或<0.67) 进行 Gene Ontology (GO) 分析, 富集到 24 个分子功能 (MF) (P 值<0.05), 如表 3 所示。

富集到的分子功能包括亚铜离子结合、正铜离子结合、铜离子结合。铁、铜和锌之间存在复杂的相互作用^[70, 69]。摄入过量的锌会导致缺铜, 导致铁吸收减少, 最终导致贫血^[71]。

18 个差异蛋白富集到钙离子结合这一分子功能, 4 个差异蛋白富集到钙粘蛋白结合这一分子功能, 3 个差异蛋白富集到钙依赖性磷脂结合这一分子功能。锌离子和钙离子之间似乎存在相互作用信号^[5]。锌稳态可能与细胞内钙信号传导密切相关^[72]。

锌离子参与细胞外信号识别、信号转导和第二信使代谢^[67]。6 个差异蛋白富集到信号受体活性这一分子功能。富集到的分子功能还包括蛋白酶结合、受体结合、ATP 酶活性、蛋白质结合、整合素结合等。

同时, 差异蛋白富集到的生物学过程包括了对钙离子的反应、ERK1 和 ERK2 级联的正调控、蛋白激酶 B 信号转导的调控、细胞磷酸根离子稳态、激酶活性的调节、蛋白酪氨酸激酶活性的调控、Notch 信号通路、酶联受体蛋白信号通路、肽基酪氨酸磷酸化、蛋白质磷酸化的正调控等。

表 3 Zn-D0 组和 Zn-D4 组差异蛋白富集到的分子功能 (MF) (P 值<0.05)

Term	Count	%	P-Value
calcium ion binding	18	17.6	1.60E-07
integrin binding	7	6.9	1.50E-04
identical protein binding	23	22.5	4.50E-04
protease binding	6	5.9	8.50E-04
cuprous ion binding	3	2.9	1.20E-03
signaling receptor activity	6	5.9	1.30E-03
receptor binding	8	7.8	4.70E-03
cadherin binding	4	3.9	5.70E-03
proton-transporting ATPase activity, rotational mechanism	3	2.9	1.00E-02
protein binding	18	17.6	1.00E-02
deoxyribonuclease II activity	2	2	1.10E-02
folic acid receptor activity	2	2	1.10E-02
extracellular matrix binding	3	2.9	1.30E-02
methotrexate binding	2	2	1.60E-02
ATPase binding	4	3.9	1.90E-02
protein homodimerization activity	10	9.8	1.90E-02
chitinase activity	2	2	2.10E-02
cupric ion binding	2	2	2.10E-02
transmembrane receptor protein tyrosine kinase activity	3	2.9	3.00E-02
calcium-dependent phospholipid binding	3	2.9	3.40E-02
phosphatase activity	3	2.9	3.90E-02
thyroid hormone binding	2	2	4.20E-02
chitin binding	2	2	4.20E-02
copper ion binding	3	2.9	4.70E-02

利用 DAVID 数据库对 112 个差异蛋白 (P 值<0.05, FC>1.5 或<0.67) 进行 Gene Ontology (GO) 分析, 富集到 10 个 KEGG 通路 (P 值<0.05), 如表 4 所示。

富集到的 KEGG 通路包括补体和凝血级联反应、人瘤病毒 (Human papillomavirus, HPV) 感染、ECM-受体相互作用、肌动蛋白细胞骨架的调节、造血细胞谱系、代谢途径、PI3K-Akt 信号通路等。

长期缺锌会导致细胞介导的免疫、抗体反应和抗体亲和力、补体系统和吞噬细胞活性明显减弱^[73]。高膳食锌与高危型 HPV (hrHPV) 感染呈负相关^[74]。在神经元细胞中, 锌缺乏诱导氧化应激, 改变细胞骨架的正常结构和动力学^[75]。从溶酶体释放的锌对于 ERK 和 PI3K / Akt 激活是必不可少的^[67]。摄入过量的锌会导致缺铜, 导致铁吸收减少, 最终导致贫血^[71]。

表 4 Zn-D0 组和 Zn-D4 组差异蛋白富集到的 KEGG 通路 (P 值<0.05)

Term	Count	%	P-Value
Complement and coagulation cascades	5	4.9	3.40E-03
Human papillomavirus infection	9	8.8	3.50E-03
Focal adhesion	6	5.9	1.50E-02
Collecting duct acid secretion	3	2.9	1.60E-02

ECM-receptor interaction	4	3.9	2.50E-02
Regulation of actin cytoskeleton	6	5.9	2.60E-02
Hematopoietic cell lineage	4	3.9	2.70E-02
Metabolic pathways	19	18.6	3.20E-02
PI3K-Akt signaling pathway	7	6.9	3.90E-02
Endocytosis	6	5.9	4.50E-02

4 展望

研究结果说明，短期补充葡萄糖酸锌会对机体产生影响，大鼠的尿液蛋白质组可以显示出与锌相关的蛋白质和生物学功能的变化，也说明尿液蛋白质组能够全面、系统地反映机体的整体变化。本研究从尿液蛋白质组学的角度为深入理解锌在生物体内的代谢过程、作用机制、生物学功能提供了线索，同时为未来营养学研究提供了新的研究视角和方法学启示。

本研究也有一些未尽之处。本研究使用的补剂是葡萄糖酸锌，但是研究中主要对于差异蛋白和生物学功能与锌的相关性进行了分析，没有针对葡萄糖酸根离子对机体的影响进行分析。一方面说，锌对于机体的影响更显著，更容易被我们观察到；另一方面说，针对葡萄糖酸根离子对机体影响的研究比较少。由于资源有限，本研究仅使用一个浓度的葡萄糖酸锌对5只大鼠进行灌胃，后续研究可以考虑增设不同补充剂形式、增设不同浓度梯度、增加样本数量、拓展研究对象。我们期待之后的研究者能够利用本研究的方法和结果，进行进一步补充，助力实验结果的转化和应用，为人类健康事业添砖加瓦。

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